

## STRIKING BUTCHERS.

### Efforts Being Made to Settle the Difficulty.

#### There is a Hitch in the Negotiations Over the Reinstatement of the Men Who Went Out on Strike.

Chicago, July 15.—The strike which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, in which over 40,000 butchers and other workers went out on Tuesday, has not yet been settled.

The hitch in the negotiations is over the reinstatement of the strikers. The union demands that every man who went on strike shall be given his old place before an agreement to arbitrate will be considered. The packers declare that they will retain the men they have employed since the strike and will take back the old men in the order in which they file applications for their old positions.

While the peace negotiations were in progress Thursday additional preparations were being made by the packers at the yards for a long siege. The packers hearing that efforts were being made to induce the railroad men who are members of unions to refuse to handle supplies for the plants where the men are on strike, were busy all day putting in great stocks of coal should the railroads attempt to stop their supply.

Chicago, July 16.—Negotiations for peace in the stock yards strike are practically at a standstill, and the strike will continue until one side or the other abates something of the demands made up to the present time.

Chicago, July 18.—There was little if any change in the situation of the meat packers' strike here Sunday. With Michael J. Donnelly, the strikers' leader, in St. Louis looking after that end of the difficulty, there was no effort here Sunday to renew the peace negotiations which lasted through three days last week and were terminated Saturday night without results. Whether another attempt to reach an adjustment of the controversy by arbitration will be made is problematic as the packers believing they had the better of the argument in last week's conferences, are little inclined to offer any concessions to the strikers. One thing is certain, the packers say, and that is that they will not recede from the position they assumed in last week's conferences, and that the strikers will have to conform to the employers' ultimatum before any of the peace plans looking to a settlement by arbitration will be successful. To add to the packers' determination to stand firm is the fact that they have steadily increased their working force at the plants by the employment of outside workmen, until Sunday it was said that things were in almost normal condition at several of the plants.

Under the conditions the packers have assumed a more independent attitude and are more determined than ever that they and not the strikers shall dictate the terms on which the controversy shall be arbitrated. As the strikers declare that they conceded every point possible in last week's negotiations there is little likelihood that any of the other conferences, for the present at least, would amount to much toward a satisfactory settlement of the strike.

The sticking point to the whole question of arbitration is the reinstatement of the strikers. Mr. Donnelly, at Saturday's conference with the packers, waived every other demand he had made and agreed to order the men back to work, leaving the adjustment of all differences to arbitration if the employers would take back all the strikers in a body. This the packers refused to do, maintaining that they had hired many new workmen since the strike whom they could not discharge. They promised, however, to take back the old employees as rapidly as possible, and in the order in which their applications were filed. The union officials declare that they will never accept this proposition, as they say it would mean the disruption of the union inside of three months.

To complicate the controversy still more the allied craft at the stock yards, numbering 14,000 workmen, have become restless and are anxious to join the men already out, in a sympathetic strike. Whether these men will go on strike or not will be decided Monday when Mr. Donnelly returns from St. Louis.

These unions, representing 30 of the mechanical trades in the packing plants, have decided to quit work if Mr. Donnelly says so.

A small riot occurred Sunday, three men being injured, one fatally.

#### Shriners in a Wreck.

Williamsport, Pa., July 18.—The Buffalo flyer, north-bound, with three car loads of Shriners homeward en route from Atlantic City, was wrecked on the Buffalo & Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Two trainmen were killed and four injured.

#### Working Double Time.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 18.—With a display of fireworks surpassing that on the Fourth of July, the Homestead steel works started in operation Sunday night with the employees working double time. The plant has been operating only about half time.

#### Operated On Sunday.

Boston, July 18.—By permission of the police commission the Brighton abattoir was operated Sunday in preparation for Monday's demand for meat. Friday night 83 cars of live stock were received at the stock yards.

## LOOMIS' BODY RECOVERED.

### There is Grave Suspicion That He Met With Foul Play.

London, July 18.—Reports to both the Press Association and the Central News assert that a further examination of the dead body of F. Kent Loomis, which was found Saturday at Warren Point, some 15 miles from Plymouth, has given rise to grave suspicions on the part of the local officials that Mr. Loomis met with foul play. The wound behind the right ear is described as being circular, large and clean, and it is thought it was inflicted before death. It is surmised that Mr. Loomis' body fell into the water near the Eddystone lighthouse.

Joseph G. Stevens, American consul at Plymouth, in response to a telegram Sunday night asking him if these local reports of foul play had any basis, or if he had any ground for suspicion regarding the death of Mr. Loomis, replied:

"I regret I can not make any statements prior to the inquest which will be held to-morrow. The wound on the head back of the right ear is the size of a half dollar. The body is fairly preserved, especially about the top and back of the head, considering the time it has been in the water."

## RESERVOIR BURST.

### More Than 300,000,000 Gallons of Water Rushed Down the Valley.

Scottsdale, Pa., July 18.—With the roar of Niagara, the new reservoir of the Citizens' Water Co. burst at midnight and more than 300,000,000 gallons of water rushed down the valley, sweeping all before it and inundating crops and wrecking buildings in its path. It was discovered about 9 o'clock that the dam was in danger of breaking, and messengers were hastily sent through the valley to warn the people of their peril. Hundreds of lives were thus saved for a few hours later the whole valley was under water.

The damage to the machinery and reservoir alone will amount to at least \$50,000. When the torrent swept down upon the valley buildings were torn from their foundations and carried on the crest of the great wave like so many wash tubs. Crops valued at thousands of dollars were completely wiped out. Bridges were carried away. In the gorge just below the dam trees were torn out by the roots and stones weighing tons were overturned by the flood.

## HELD FOR RANSOM.

### Judge Dennis D. McKoon Kidnaped in New York City.

New York, July 18.—Judge Dennis Daniel McKoon, a New York lawyer, has disappeared and the police have been notified by T. W. Darby, a friend and business associate, that he was kidnaped in lower Broadway shortly before noon on Friday last and is now being held for ransom. Letters have been received from Judge McKoon, Mr. Darby says, asking that \$5,000, demanded for his release, be paid. According to these letters Judge McKoon, who is 76 years old, met three men who had arranged a business appointment with him on Friday and they took him to a house, the location of which was unknown to him, where he is kept a prisoner. The letters, he wrote, he would throw out a window to a boy who was passing.

## WHILE CELEBRATING MASS.

### Very Rev. Stephen Kealy Dropped Dead.

New York, July 18.—Very Rev. Stephen Kealy, provincial of the Passion Order of the United States, dropped dead Sunday while celebrating mass in the St. Michael's chapel of the monastery of the order at West Hoboken, N. J. He was stricken with apoplexy and fell on the altar steps, dying immediately. Father Kealy was born in Ireland September 22, 1848, and celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination a year ago. He was elected to the head of the Passionists August 2, 1899, and was re-elected two years ago.

## HOTTEST DAY IN THREE YEARS.

### There Were Three Deaths From Heat and Several Prostrations in Chicago.

Chicago, July 18.—Sunday was the hottest day Chicago has experienced in three years and three deaths and a score of prostrations was the result. The maximum temperature of 94 degrees beats any record in the weather bureau since July 21, 1901, when a temperature of 103 degrees was recorded. Since then the mercury has not risen in Chicago, according to the official reports, above 92 until Sunday.

## Died at the Age of 107 Years.

Mexico City, July 18.—Rufino Lopez, of Irapuato, is dead at the age of 107. He was in fair health almost to the day of his death, and his faculties were unimpaired. He leaves large properties and a great number of descendants.

## Judge Parker's Quiet Day.

Esopus, N. Y., July 18.—Judge Parker's second Sunday since his nomination was spent quietly. He had conferences with John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, who is his guest; and William F. Sheehan, and with Maurice Minton, of New York.

## Quiet Day at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 18.—Sunday was a particularly quiet day even for Sunday at Sagamore Hill. The president received no visitors although he and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained two or three house guests.

## VOLUNTEER FLEET.

### It is Seizing German and British Ships in the Red Sea.

#### Searching For Contraband Goods—The Passing of the Dardanelles By Russian Vessels Causes Comment in Berlin and London.

Aden, July 18.—The North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich, which has arrived here from Hamburg, reports that she was stopped by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, and compelled to give up 31 sacks of letters and 24 sacks and boxes of parcels, all intended for Japan.

It is reported that the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s steamer Malacca, from Antwerp, for Japan, has been seized in the Red Sea by the Russian volunteers fleet steamer St. Petersburg.

London, July 18.—A dispatch from Aden to the Daily Mail says that the captain of the British steamer Walpara reports that the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg signalled him to stop by firing across the bows of the vessel on July 15 while 20 miles off Jebel Zugar, in the Red sea. The Russians examined the papers of the Walpara and declared they would hold the ship as a prize.

The captain protested and was taken on board the St. Petersburg where he gave the Russian officers a guarantee that there were neither arms nor ammunition on board the Walpara destined for Japan. The vessel was detained for four hours and was then allowed to proceed.

The captain confirms the report that the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s steamer Malacca was seized in the Red sea July 16 by the St. Petersburg on the ground that she carried arms and ammunition of war for the Japanese government.

Almost without exception the newspapers Monday morning in editorials or otherwise comment upon the Russian volunteer fleet steamers passing the Dardanelles and the government is urged to take action, especially for the protection of British commerce in the Red sea and neighboring waters. The Daily Telegraph, concluding an outspoken protest written with traces of government inspiration, says:

"There is a limit to complaisance when neutral commerce under the British flag is molested in a way to which we have been for a century and a half unused."

Special dispatches from Berlin echo the feeling of irritation that exists in London.

The Standard's Tokio correspondent, cabling under date of July 17, says the Jiji Shimpo in an editorial expresses the hope that Great Britain will see that Turkey lends Russia no assistance by allowing steamers of the volunteer fleet to pass the Dardanelles. The Jiji Shimpo declares that Great Britain is bound under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to prevent such assistance being given.

London, July 18.—The morning papers have dispatches from correspondents at Gen. Kuroki's headquarters which bring the situation in the far east up to July 16. All of the writers agree in saying that the situation is unchanged but that the armies always are in touch, that the Russians are being strongly reinforced and that a battle may be expected any day.

## ATTACKED BY A CROWD.

### Detective Who Defended Himself Was Killed By a Policeman.

New York, July 18.—After shooting William Gorriccy and Alonzo Dorando, of Manhattan, during an attack made upon him Sunday night by a crowd of men at Schurer's picnic park, at Corona, L. I., Charles Conran, a detective on duty in citizens' clothes, sought refuge under a dancing platform, and was there shot and killed by Policeman John H. Gerrity.

Conran's fight with the crowd had caused a call to be sent in for police reserves and when they arrived several in the crowd told the officers that the man who did the shooting was under the platform. Nothing was said about Conran being a detective nor of his having shot in self-defense. Gerrity crawled under the platform and ordered Conran to come out. Receiving no answer he fired and Conran was instantly killed. Gorriccy and Dorando, who were shot during the attack, were from this city. Neither was dangerously wounded.

## Hot in the World's Fair City.

St. Louis, July 18.—The World's fair city was far from being the hottest place in the country Sunday. The highest point reached by the thermometer was 92 degrees, one degree lower than the maximum of Saturday.

## The World's Fair Attendance.

St. Louis, July 18.—Despite the rain in the early part of last week and the excessively warm weather following it, the attendance at the World's fair for the past seven days was more than a half million persons.

## Wireless Telegraphy.

London, July 18.—It is stated that the government will bring in a bill making wireless telegraphy throughout the United Kingdom a government monopoly. The post office officials have been experimenting with a new system of their own.

## The Rush Continues.

Sioux City, Ia., July 18.—The rush to register on Rosebud land continues. Nearly 4,000 people passed through here Sunday on their way to Bone-steel, Fairfax and Yankton, the registration points in South Dakota.

## EIGHT YEARS OF DROUGHT.

### Disastrous Result of Water Scarcity in Dry Region of the Southwest.

The disastrous result of eight years of drought in a region that has only a limited water supply is the most impressive lesson contained in Professional Paper No. 23, recently published by the United States geological survey. "Forest Conditions in the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona," is the title of the paper, which was prepared by Mr. F. G. Plummer from notes furnished by Messrs. Theodore F. Rixon and Arthur Dowdell.

The reserve comprises an area of 2,786 square miles and includes parts of Yavapai, Coconino, Gila, Navajo, Apache, and Graham counties, Arizona. It is an irregular strip of land running from central Arizona in a general southeasterly direction to the New Mexico boundary. It follows and lies principally on the north slope of the Colorado Gila divide. The character of this divide, known as Black Mesa, is that of a southward-facing escarpment of nearly perpendicular rock, 1,500 to 2,000 feet high, which is inaccessible, except in a few places, to the most daring climber. It is the south edge of the great Colorado plateau. The topography of the reserve is in general rough and broken, though the southeastern portion is more rolling, with several high plateaus.

Water is very scarce. Eight years ago the reserve was comparatively well watered, but successive seasons of drought have rendered it exceedingly dry, and unless a change for the better occurs cattlemen and sheepmen will desert the country. Numerous small areas were once profitably farmed, but in recent years the lack of rainfall has caused a marked decline in agriculture. Grazing, the main industry of this and adjacent regions, has also suffered greatly from continued droughts. The only remaining areas which are used solely for cattle range are on Blue and Salt rivers and Eagle creek. The best growths of wild forage grasses are nearly always found at some distance from water, and are consequently not available for stock which are unable to make the trip from water to pasture.

The Verde slope, in the Beaver creek watershed, is an example of repeated overstocking. This district was formerly a source of great wealth to settlers in that vicinity, but the excessive number of cattle and horses grazed in it has finally resulted in the complete annihilation of the pasture. Unless stringent rules are adopted to regulate the number of stock and the areas on which they shall be grazed on each permit, this condition will sooner or later prevail throughout the reserve.

Yellow pine is the principal timber tree of the reserve and the only lumber at present used for manufacturing purposes. The drought of the last eight years has affected even trees like the yellow pine, algarrobo, juniper, and Arizona cypress, which, as a rule, stand dry weather very well. Hundreds of thousands of feet of timber will be lost unless immediately logged.

## UNITED STATES BOUNDARIES

### How They Have Been Affected by Treaties with Great Britain and Spain.

A publication that finds a logical place in the library of both the historian and the geographer is a bulletin (No. 226) entitled "Boundaries of the United States and the Several States and Territories, with an Outline of the History of all Important Changes of Territory," which has just been published by the United States geological survey for gratuitous distribution. The author is Mr. Henry Gannett, who prepared this paper in its first form in 1885, when it was published as Bulletin No. 13. A second edition, much enlarged, constituted Bulletin No. 171, published in 1900. The present work is therefore a third edition, and is its own recommendation.

Besides giving the present boundaries of the country and of the several states and territories, as defined by treaty, charter, or statute, Mr. Gannett presents briefly the history of all important changes of territory and the laws appertaining to those changes. He shows how the boundaries of our country have been affected by the provisional treaty of the United States with Great Britain in 1782, by the treaty with Spain in 1798, by the definitive treaty with Great Britain in 1783, by the treaty of London in 1794, by the treaty of Ghent in 1814, by the treaty with Great Britain in 1842, and by the Webster-Ashburton treaty with Great Britain in 1846.

The additions of territory that have come to the United States and the consequent changes in boundary lines are described. They include the Louisiana purchase, the Florida purchase, the Texas accession, the Mexican cession, the Gadsden purchase, the Alaska purchase and the acquisition of the Hawaiian islands, Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippine islands and Tutuila.

A historical review is given of the changes that have occurred in the public domain. A detailed account is also presented of the way in which the present boundary lines of the various states and territories have been developed. The bulletin, in short, contains in convenient form a great quantity of information that will be useful to the student, teacher, legislator and general reader.

## An Old-Fashioned Affair.

Aunt—Why, what's the matter, Effie. Why do you go on so?

Effie—Oh, papa has been and bought me a doll without any of the modern improvements.—N. Y. Times.

## Holland Canal Boatmen.

The owners of the canal boats in Holland practically spend their whole lives on them. The father of the family is usually the captain, the sons and daughters the sailors.



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